

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Monday, September 7, 1730.

From a Weekly Journal, Aug. 29.

FORTITUDE (as the Stoic Philosophers observe, is a Champion Virtue for Equity and Justice: So that neither they who suffer for an unjust Cause, or hazard their Lives for their private Profit or Possessions, exclusive of the publick Good of the Commonwealth, dare boast of this shining Characteristic; since such sort of Men may properly be called cruel, mercenary, desperate Hirelings, or guilty of wilful Madness. Whereas they only only can be esteem'd valiant or courageous, who think no Action, Time or Season ought to be void of Justice, who deliver the Oppressed and Injur'd, and build the Superstructure of all their Intentions upon the solid Foundation of Christian and virtuous Works.

Aristotle says, That they cannot properly be said to be endowed with a generous Spirit, who fight for Fear of Reprehension, by Constraint, or thro' Ignorance of Danger; nor they who are excited by Choler, or prick'd forward by Speeches. This was Plutarch's Meaning, when he said, That all valiant Men were hardy, but that all hardy Men were not valiant. Hardiness may be acquir'd either by Art, Anger or Policy; but Fortitude is ingendred in the Soul by Nature, and ripened by virtuous Education. This Virtue then, stands in no Need of Choler, Ambition, Pride, or like Passions, to accomplish great and glorious Exploits; being a professed Enemy to 'em, and proceeds from deliberate and ripe Consideration, arising from sound Reason, which causes Man boldly put in Execution whatever is his Duty, according to the State he is call'd to. And this is the Cause that he never engages in any thing rashly; nor yet restrain'd by Fear, from attempting any Thing that offers him a just Occasion of doing Good, be the Danger what it will. For, according to Socrates, the most difficult Affairs; when taken in hand, ought to be execute with Valour and Constancy, after prudently weighing the Enterprize in the Balance of Reason. Then neither Reproach or Praise, Promises or Threats, Torments, Pains or Penalties, can make a Man of Fer-

itude swerve from his Resolution, which is always laudable, and never subject to Repentance, even tho' he fails of Success; for we are never to judge of Enterprizes by their Events; (which are out of our Power) but by the Ground-work they are built upon. He that is truly valiant, will never be daunted at any Thing, nor seek a better Opportunity of heroically exerting his Magnanimity and Prowess, than in the Midst of Danger; nor will he acknowledge himself overcome, while his Virtue is free, and capable to furnish him new Supplies to set forward again, even tho' his Cause seem desperate. In short, Fortitude keeps us in the Path of Virtue, so that we shall never repent of our good Actions, tho' we should thereby undergo the most excruciating Torments: And it properly belongs to this Virtue, to command these two Perturbations of the Mind, Fear and Grief; as Temperance exexcises her Power over unbridled Desire and excessive Joy.

I might produce infinite Examples of the good Effects, brought forth by Fortitude in noble Minds; but I shall only mention some Generals, noted for their Politick Prowess, Valour and Constancy in their Resolutions.

Agis King of Lacedæmonia, being determined to encounter his Enemies, called a Council of War, more to fathom their Inclinations, than to ask their Advice: Who represented to him, how dangerous an Engagement would be, by reason of the Enemies being Ten to One. But (says this courageous King) he that commands many, must also fight against many; and tho' we are but few in respect of them, yet having a good Cause, and Justice on our Side, we are sufficient to obtain a Victory. The Lacedæmonian never heeded their Numbers, but giving a Signal for Battle, immediately fell on, and obtained a complete Victory.

The Answer which Diemæus gave to the Council of Greece, comes very nigh the courageous Saying of King Agis; for having voted with the other Generals a decisive Battle, he said, Ye tell me very good News, That the Multitudes of the Medes are so great,

great, that they are able to hide the Sun; they will then furnish us with an Opportunity of fighting in the Shadow, and not in the Heat of that great Luminary.

As Men endowed with the noble Vertue of Fortitude, make no Account of Danger, or even Death itself; so can they not consider any other Thing in all their Actions, than whether they are just or unjust, good or bad. Agreeable hereto are the following Examples. When *Damindas* was told by one of his Countrymen, That they were in danger of being conquered, if they did not subscribe the Articles which King *Philip*, at the Head of a numerous Army, had sent them. He, with true Fortitude, answered, *My Friend, thou art half a Woman; Thunder terrifies but Children, and Threatnings create Fear only in Fools. What can Philip do to us, who, not conscious of any base Action, dare stare Death in the Face.* *Alexander* having threatened *Anaxarchus*, telling he would hang him, was answered, *If you were a God, yet would I not fear you, because I have not offended you; and as thou art a Man, thou art no better than others: So threaten thy Courtiers with a Halter, who may be afraid to die; for my Part, I care not whether I rot in or above the Ground.*

If we would see farther what Effects Fortitude has produced, *Marcus Crassus* gives us a sufficient Proof. When this gallant Man was foiled by the *Parthians*, wherein a great Part of his Army was cut off, and his Son, a great Captain, slain; he observed the Army more touch'd with his Death, than their own Danger, therefore he went thro' all the Ranks, crying out, *It is I alone, my Friends, who ought to be touch'd with this Loss; but the Glory of Rome is entire and invincible, while you stand on your Feet.* But if ye have any Compassion for so valiant a Man, shew it by taking Vengeance on our Enemies, and be not daunted at any Mishap, since great Ends are not to be obtain'd without some Loss. Consider, that Patience in Labours, and Constancy in Adversity, are the shining Marks of Fortitude: And to this Vertue alone, the Roman Empire is brought to its present Greatness of Power and Glory.

By these few Examples, we see the wonderful Effects of Fortitude. We may then truly say, That this Vertue is very necessary and conducive to our living well and happy, and to lead us to the End of our Being, which is to refer Life and Death to the Exercise of Duty and Honesty, that we may enjoy the true Rest of the Soul; which (says *Cicero*) is a peaceable and sweet Constancy, which always follows

Fortitude, being crowned with the ineffimable Reward, Contempt of Grief and Death; whereby we forsake that which is Mortal, to embrace what is Heavenly, in the Hope and certain Expectation of a happy Immortality.

Wye's Letter Verbatim, London, Sept. 1.

Since our last arriv'd the Mails due from Holland, France and Flanders.

THE Minister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany continues his Solicitations with our Merchants, not to remove their Trade and Effects from Leghorn; and his Excellency has so far prevailed, that the Ships which have lain so long in the River, bound for the aforesaid Place, are now preparing to sail thither forthwith; as are also two very fine Ships of above 300 Tons each for Turkey: From whence we had an Account by the Holland Mail, That the Plague was again broke out there, and that on the 13th of July last, Prince Thamas the new Sophi of Persia, having demanded of the Grand Seigneur Restitution of the Places yielded to him by Sultan *Esref*, his Highness had in Answer declared War against him, ordered Mahomet's Standard to be erected and the Horse's Tail to be exposed.

As to the Differences between the Emperor and King of Spain, 'tis written from Leghorn of the 19th Instant, that Hostilities were begun at Barcelona, they having seized and confiscated there a Vessel of Palermo, which was come thither from Sardinia, with the Passport of the Emperor as King of Sicily, and imprisoned the Master and all his Crew.

The Spaniards to be sure are not a little emboldened upon the Arrival of the Flotilla, and from the powerful Assistance of their Allies; and it plainly appears, not only by their great Preparations which are still continued for the Embarkation of their Troops; but also by the Orders which we are told were dispatched the 14th past to Paris for the Spanish Plenipotentiaries, to make strong Instances with those of the Allies, for their Principals to send the Succours as stipulated in the Treaty of Seville, that they persist in their Resolution, to undertake this Year the Expedition to Italy.

But notwithstanding all this, some begin again to flatter themselves, that an Expedient will yet be hit upon, as will effect an Accommodation before the Meeting of the Parliament.

The

The Marquis de Monteleone is said to be nominated by the King of Spain for his Ambassador to the Court of Great Britain: And there are private Letters from Paris which assure, that his Catholick Majesty has suspended the Armaments which were making in all the Ports of his Kingdom, till the Month of March next; but this meets with little Credit, since 'tis assured that the Government has received no such News; for if it was so, 'tis thought the Spaniards would not have been so hasty in committing Hostilities as abovementioned; and how the Imperial Court will relish this, and the taking of the Ostend Ships, must be referred to Time to discover.

Last Week died at his Seat in Yorkshire, Sir William Hustler, aged 80. He had been for many Years Member of Parliament for Northallerton.

The Duke of Cleveland is given over by his Physicians: And we hear from Scotland, that on the 18th past died the Earl of Findlater and Seafield.

On Sunday Night about 9 a-Clock, the Bristol Mail was carried off from the Post-Boy by a Foot Pad near Maidenhead Thicker, who mounted the Post-Boy's Horse and rode off with the intire Mail, in which were 21 Bags; but they have been since found near the said Place, and being brought to the General Post-office, it appeared that the Devizes and Chippenham Bags of Letters were untouched, but we hear no more as yet of the rest.

This Day Thomas Hassel was brought again to the Bar of the Sessions of the Old Baily, on account of his chief Evidence being come to Town; but a 2d Affidavit being read, That another Evidence necessary to the saving of his Life, was in the Country, his Trial was put off, as we hear, till next Sessions.

The Marquis de Monteleone is expected here in a few Days, in quality of Ambassador from the King of Spain.

The King of Sardinia has resigned his Crown to the Prince of Piedmont his Son.

Mr. Wilford, Printer of *Fog's Journal*, is taken into Custody of a Messenger, on account of the said *Journal* of Saturday sennight; and 'tis discouraged, as if he will be prosecuted for the same.

Alderman Bellamy has been dangerously ill, but is now on the mending hand.

From the London Gazette, Sept. 7.

Windfor-Castle, Aug. 31. Yesterday the Chevalier d'Osorio, Envoy Extraordinary of the King of Sardinia, received a Courier from his Court, with an

Account, That his Sardinian Majesty had resign'd his Crown, &c. to the Prince of Piedmont his Son, and designed to retire to his Castle of Chamberry in Savoy. And this Day the Chevalier d'Osorio had an Audience of his Majesty, at which he presented his Credential letters from the present King to his Majesty.

By His Majesty's Messenger who came hither with the Schedule for the S. S. Company's annual Ship, there came Advice, That his Catholick Majesty had appointed the Marquis de Monteleone his Ambassador to the Court of Great Britain; and that Orders were sent him to repair thither forthwith.

From the Evening Posts, Sept. 1.

Paris, Sept. 1. Mr. Walpole is preparing to set out for London, not extremely well pleased (if our Informants say true) with the Success of his Negotiations about *Dunkirk*, which is not yet brought to its desir'd Issue.

The Storm with which the Cardinal was threatened, is now blown over; the Duke de Maine being fully convinced of the Impossibility of carrying his Point. The Duke of O----- is wrapt in his Vertue, as in a Cloud: The Duke of B----- more at Chantilly than at Court, (where he is never summoned to Council) studies Ease and Quiet; and the rest of the Courtiers are perfectly acquiescent.

London, Sept. 1. George Bailzie, Esq; late one of the Lords of the Treasury, and Member of Parliament for North Britain, is given over by his Physicians at the Bath.

A Pension of 2000*l.* per annum reverts to the Crown by the Death of the Earl of Seafield.

Leghorn, Aug. 19. Hostilities are begun at Barcelona, by the taking of a Tartane under Imperial Colours, as she was coming with Salt Fish from Sardinia; the Master whereof, being a Native of Final, but naturaliz'd in Sicily, and furnished with a Passport from the Viceroy, was imprisoned with his Men, and the Ship and Cargo confiscated.

Milan, Aug. 19. We expect 10,000 Men more from Germany. Friday Morning the Marquis Don Guido Brivio and Count Flaminio Rezzonico fought a Duel, wherein the former was killed upon the Spot, and the latter was slightly wounded.

Venice, Aug. 26. Letters from Constantinople advise, that the Plague was again broke out there. They add, that Prince Thamas, now Sophi of Persia, having sent to the Port to demand Restitution



of the Places conquered from Persia, a Divan was holden, wherein it was resolved to declare War against that Prince, and to erect the Horse Tail as a Signal thereof; and it was generally thought the Grand Seignior's eldest Son would command the Army,

Vienna, Aug. 26. They write from Moscow, that Don Emanuel, Infante of Portugal, was arrived there, and received with particular Marks of Distinction; so that we are persuaded he will make a great Match in that Country. Two Days ago arrived here an Express from Milan, since which it has been reported, that the King of Sardinia was marching that Way at the Head of a numerous Army.

Paris, Aug. 29. The Express sent to Cazalla the 1st Instant, to endeavour to persuade the Queen to put off the Expedition to Italy till the Spring, is not returned; but another Express arrived here from thence on Monday last, who set out before the former was got to Cazalla. Since his Arrival, it is in every Body's Mouth, that the Expedition will not be deferred; and the Spanish Ministers give out, that the Troops will set sail as soon as they are embarked, were it only to change the Garison of Porto Longone, The English join in Chorus with the Spaniards, and talk of nothing but War; one good Effect whereof will be, that the Queen of Spain will find no Reason to complain, or to defer the Schedule for the South Sea Company's Ship, or any Ways to disturb their Commerce: But this Crown still affects Delays, and would avert the Expedition almost at any Rate.

Edinburgh, Sept. 7. Last Week the Rt. Honourable the Magistrates and Town Council of this City unanimously resolved, (in order to discourage the Importation of Foreign Spirits) to taste no Spirits but of our own Product.

Yesternight two Gentlemen found in the Abbey Church-yard a new-born murdered Male-child, wrapt up in a Perwig-case.

Tomorrow (the 8th Day of the Moon) 'tis High Water at *Leith* at 8 o' Clock, 39 Min. Wednesday, at 9, 27 Min. Thursday, at 10, 15 Min.

ADVERTISEMENT.

By Order of the Trustees for the Creditors of the deceased
GILBERT MATTHIESON:

The said Conditions are hereby desired, in Terms of the Decree at the last General Meeting on the 28th August last, betwix and the Twentieth September Instant, to lodge the several Grounds of Debt in the Hands of James W. Writer in *Leith*, their Clerk, that he may make out the proper Assignations in favour of the Trustees, in order to carry on an Application on the Defendant's Subjects, for the

Creditors Behoof, that they may not be postponed, to JOHN CARLYLE of *Leith*, who obtained his Adjudication before the Lords last Session: With Certification, the Trustees will proceed to the carrying on the Adjudication for those who do Assign, without Regard to the Rest.

There is a Parcel of fine *Bohea Tea*, at all Prices between 9 *sh.* 6 d. and 13 *sh.* 6 d. per Pound; also fine *Green Tea*, between 12 *sh.* and 1 *l.* 14 *sh.* the Pound; and good *Roasted Coffee*, at 6 *sh.* 6 d. the Pound, and 5 d. the Ounce. To be Sold (in Wholesale or Retail) the first Fore-stair above the Tron church, at the Head of Peebles Wynd, first Door of the Stair. They who take Quantities, shall have good Allowance.

By the COURT of DIRECTORS of the BANK of SCOTLAND.

This 28th August: There being a Discovery made of Counterfeit or Forg'd Twenty-shillings Notes, in Imitation of the Company's Notes dated Seventeenth Day of April 1728: THEREFORE, all who have any of the Company's Twenty-shillings Notes of that Date, are desired to bring the same to the Office, where they will get Payment, or other Notes for them, as they please; the DIRECTORS having prepar'd new Twenty-shillings Notes, dated Seventeenth Day of April 1730.

Notice is hereby given to the Publick,

That there have been lately discovered several valuable COLOURS for Linners, Water-painters, and House-painting; which will be carried on under the Patent of the King of Great Britain, design'd to be solicited, viz.

A new Green, for Water Painting.

A curious new Sky Colour.

A Blue, in the Nature of Ultramarine, cheap.

A Colour doing the Office of the GallStone.

Another ditto for that Purpose.

One very useful in Landships.

A Fine Colour in the Purple Tint.

A new White, whiter than any Thing yet done, by far, for Oil or Water.

A new Colour, called GOLD COLOUR, for Oil, useful in Drapery.

A fine new Green for Oil painting, both for Glazing and Painting.

All which are approved by the greatest Artists, and have been tried by Time and all proper Methods; and are to be had at Mr. KEATING's at the *White Hart*, Long-Acre London.

By the Company of MERCHANTS of the City of
Edinburgh, Aug. 31, 1730.

Whereas a Memorial has been laid before the said Company, with respect to the Importing, Using and Wearing of Indian Silks, Calicoes, printed or stained, &c. setting forth its being not only contrary to several Laws and Acts of Parliament, particularly of the 11th and 12th of King William, and 7th of King George I. but manifestly prejudicial to the Trade, Interest, and Manufactures of Britain, and to the said Company in particular: Unanimously Resolved, in a full General Meeting, and after due Perusal of the said Memorial, Acts of Parliament, and Patent of the Company, to give publick Notice to all such as shall presume to import, vend, buy, use or wear Indian Silks, Calicoes, and Others in said Acts recited, That the said Company will, in virtue of their Patent, and Acts of Parliament, prosecute the Transgressors with the utmost Rigour for the Penalties therein contained; being £. 500 to the Importers and £. 200 each to the Retailer, User or Wearer of such Goods.